

**Table 1. Number, median days, incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work<sup>2</sup> involving musculoskeletal disorders<sup>3</sup> by nature of injury or illness, Guam, 2000**

Nature		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		191	10	60.1	18.0
02	Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	108	9	34.0	19.9
021	Sprains, strains, tears	108	9	34.0	19.9
09	Other traumatic injuries and disorders	51	7	16.0	24.3
097	Nonspecified injuries and disorders	51	7	16.0	24.3
0972	Back pain, hurt back	28	6	8.7	30.1
0973	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	24	16	7.4	32.0
12	Nervous system and sense organs diseases	28	33	8.8	29.9
124	Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	28	33	8.8	29.9
1241	Carpal tunnel syndrome	28	33	8.8	29.9
15	Digestive system diseases and disorders	--	--	--	--
153	Hernia	--	--	--	--
1530	Hernia, unspecified	--	--	--	--
1531	Inguinal hernia	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, July 15, 2003